Zeitschrift:	Helvetica Physica Acta
Band:	59 (1986)
Heft:	4
Artikel:	Nuclear spin polarization of hydrogen by collision with optically pumped sodium
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-115733

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NUCLEAR SPIN POLARIZATION OF HYDROGEN BY COLLISION WITH OPTICALLY PUMPED SODIUM

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical calculations have been carried out which results show that the spin-exchange collision in the low magnetic field between laser oriented sodium and hydrogen can be used to produce nuclear spin polarized hydrogen directly. It is shown that after making ~8 collisions, more than 90% nuclear spin polarization could be expectable. Nuclear spin polarization decreases as the applied magnetic field increases. On the contrary, electron spin polalization of hydrogen increases with the magnetic field.

1. Introduction

It is no exaggeration to mention that in low and medium energy nuclear physics, the experimental data taken with unpolarized particles are only useful for complementary to those taken with polarized particles. In order to clarify the nuclear reaction mechanism and nuclear structure, a wide variety of the polarized projectiles and targets with high polarization and intensity are indispensable. There exist, however, no single polarized source and target which can satisfy such a wide range of requirements. Therefore, "the right sources (or targets) for the right experiments" philosophy has been observed. So far, several polarization schemes have been proposed and some are brought into routine operation.

The polarized ion sources based on the optical pumping method may open a new horizon for a universal polarized ion source. High polarization and intensity of a wide variety of polarized projectiles may become available with rather low power laser. In the present paper we will present some preliminary results of theoretical calculations on the obtainable nuclear spin polarization of hydrogen by collision with the optically oriented sodium directly in the low magnetic field.

2. Method of Calculations and Results

Knize et al.[1] have shown that laser optical pumping spin-exchange between Rb and hydrogen atoms seems to be an efficient way of producing of large amount of nuclear spin polarized hydrogen with moderate laser power (\sim 1 watt).

We have calculated obtainable hydrogen nuclear polarization by spin-exchange with optically orientated sodium $(Na(\uparrow) + H(\downarrow) \rightarrow Na(\downarrow) + H(\uparrow))$. For the sake of simplification of the calculations, we assumed only one substate (F = 2 and m_F = +2) of sodium 8 hyperfine structures is completely

populated by optical pumping.

Occupation probability of hydrogen substate n (j = 1,2,3 and 4) after the k collision can be given by following equation

$$n_{j}^{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \sum_{\ell=1}^{8} \sum_{m=1}^{8} n_{j}^{k-1} N_{\ell}^{k-1} | < j,m | P_{0} + e^{-i\phi_{st}} P_{1} | i, \ell > |^{2}$$

where i and j; hydrogen substates before and after the collision (i,j = 1~4), \pounds and m; sodium substates before and after the collision (\pounds ,m = 1~4), P_0 and P_1 ; the projection operators for total spin angular momentum 0 and 1, respectively. \oint st ; relative phase between singlet and triplet parts of the wave function after the collision, n_i^{K-1} and N_{\pounds}^{K-1} ; occupation probabilities after $(k-1)^{th}$ collision for hydrogen and sodium, respectively.

Table 1 shows the obtained results of the square of the matrix elements avaraged over \oint st. Table 2 shows the results expressing the occupation probabilities of four hydrogen substates after kth collision $n_j^k(j = 1 \sim 4)$.

in the	(1,1)	(1,2)	(1, 3)	(1,4)	(1,5)	(1, 6)	(1.1)	11.8)	(2,1)	(2,2)	(2, 3)	(2, 4)	(2,5)	(2,6)	(2,7)	(2,3)	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3, 3)	(3,*)	(3,5)	(36)	(37)	(31)	(4,1)	(4.2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	H,5)	(4,6)	(4.7)	(4,2)
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(1,5)					1/2							1/16		3/14														1/16				
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(4,4)					1/16	1						1/2		3/2					3/2				3/2					5/8				
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(4,6)					3/16	1						3/2		1/32					1/32				1/32							5/8		
(4,7)				3/2		1/12	1				1/8						-	3/2						1/2							5/8	
(4.8)			120				1/2			2/17						1%	3/	<u> </u>		0.000000						1						5/8

Table 1. Square of the matrix elements averaged over relative phase.

j	F	m _F	n ^k j
1	1	1	$(n_1^{k-1} + \frac{1}{4}n_2^{k-1} + \frac{1}{4}n_4^{k-1}) \times N_1^{k-1}$
2	1	0	$(\frac{5}{8} n_2^{k-1} + \frac{1}{4} n_2^{k-1} + \frac{1}{8} n_4^{k-1}) \times N_1^{k-1}$
3	1	-1	$\frac{1}{2}n_3^{k-1} \times N_1^{k-1}$
4	0	0	$(\frac{1}{8}n_2^{k-1} + \frac{1}{4}n_3^{k-1} + \frac{5}{8}n_4^{k-1}) \times N_1^{k-1}$

Table 2. Occupation probabilities of hydrogen substates after kth collision.

From these results, the degree of nuclear spin polarization can be obtained and is shown in Fig.1 as a function of the number of collisions assuming $N_1 = 1$. As can be seen from this figure, nuclear polarization increases as the result of successive collision with optically oriented sodium.

Fig.2 shows another interesting results obtained from the present calculations. Nuclear spin polarization of hydrogen becomes almost zero as the applied magnetic field increases. On the contrary, the electron polarization of hydrogen approaches more than 90% after several collisions with sodium as the applied external magnetic field is increased.



Fig.l Nuclear spin polarization as a function of the number of collisions.



3. Summary

In conclusion, we can expect very high nuclear spin polarization directly through the spin-exchange collision if the time between spinexchange collision is short compared to either the spin lattice relaxation time or the pumping time for the system. Furthermore, owing to the high spinexchange cross section, we will be able to obtain highly intense nuclear spin polarized hydrogen by using relatively low power laser.

References

 R.J. Knize, W. Happer and J.L. Cecchi, Optically Pumping Production of Spin Polarized Hydrogen PPPL - 2125(1984), Princeton University